The Bombay Gazette.

625

No. 10,0015—NEW SERIES

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.* In advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... „ 4 „ „
Third and succeeding do. ..... „ 2½ „ „
In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which require to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on THURSDAY, 30th Dec., 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Coompta, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN ULF.

THE S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on TUESDAY, 28th December, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on SATURDAY, 1st January 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th January, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay of forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th Dec., 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 500	„ 340	„ 145	

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

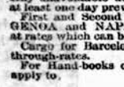
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

Captain	Tons.	H. P.	
WINDSOR HALL ..... T. Collin	2,700	400	about 5th Jan.
RYDAL HALL ..... O. Lloyd	2,700	400	„ 15th „
SEFTON HALL ..... Brand	1,731		„ 29th „

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, Nov. 23, 1880.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN,
2,136 tons. C. W. PEARSON, Commander,
TO SAIL ABOUT 24TH DECEMBER.

THIS well-known and favourite Steamer will have DISPATCH from Bombay as above. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE Rs. 500.

Excusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be procured on board.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
And JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.

STEAM TO HONGKONG *VIA* COLOMBO, PENANG, & SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. DONCICH, will be DESPATCHED as above positively on the 29th December, 1880. For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov 29, 1880

NOTICE.—Steam-ship BELLINI from SUNDERLAND.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO in the above Steamer are requested to present their BILLS of LADING accompanied with delivery orders, to the undersigned for counter-signature, and TAKE PROMPT DELIVERY of their goods.

Unclaimed goods will be immediately warehoused. No claim will be entertained unless preferred before steamer's departure.

Bombay, 16th Dec., 1880. SIGG SULZER & CO.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
s. ROSETTA	3509	700	A. E. Barlow	25th Dec.
— MALWA	2959	500	W. Thomson	1st Jan.
s. ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	8th „
s. TEHERAN	2389	400	A. C. Legrin	15th „
s. AUSTRALIA	3954	600	G. F. Cates	22nd „
— KHIVA	1809	450	T. Alderton	29th Jan.
s. MIRZAPORE	2987	600	A. Farish	5th Feb.
— SIAM	3029	500	G. N. Hector	12th „
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	19th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	26th „
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	5th Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	12th „
s. ROHILLA	3454	700	W. Barratt	19th „
— MALWA	2959	500	W. Thomson	26th „
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	D. Rennoldson	2nd Apr.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	H. F. Briscoe	9th „
s. SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	23rd „
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	30th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	31st Dec.
KHIVA	2909	450	T. Alderton	14th Jan. 1881.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	28th Jan.
GWALIOR	2733	450	E. I. Baker	11th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates, available for 3 months, are now issued :—

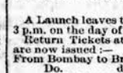
From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back ....Rs. 950
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *via* Southampton ..... Rs. 1,000
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months) ....150 1st Class. 75 2nd Class.
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do) 450 255

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th Dec., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th Nov., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer CHINA will LEAVE for the above ports on the 29th December, calling at Ceylon and Penang, if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th Dec., 1880.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF FARES.
RETURN PASSAGES.

COMMENCING with the NEW YEAR, RETURN TICKETS will be ISSUED, available for six months, from the date of departure to the date of arrival, at the following rates :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back .....Rs. 1,150
Do. do. with option of travelling .....
Do. to Southampton and back ..... „ 1,250

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th December, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED one or two good ASSISTANTS in a MERCANTILE FIRM UP-COUNTRY, well acquainted with COTTON and OIL-SEED BUSINESS, and thoroughly conversant with accounts and the routine of a merchant's office; will be required to give security in a good "guarantee association." Apply, with testimonials, stating salary required, to "X. Y. Z.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

TENDERS.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of following TIMBER on or before the 28th instant :—

17,200 F T Teak timber, 9 by 1.
17,200 „ Bentick do. 9 by 1½ and of length as may be required.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

NOTICE.

ABOUT EIGHT HUNDRED ENGLISH WRITERS are REQUIRED as ENUMERATORS during the coming CENSUS for a period of about 16 days. A small number of those selected will be employed for some months after the enumeration of population has been taken. They will be paid at the rate of ONE RUPEE A DAY. Candidates should apply at the CENSUS OFFICE, Girgaum Police Court.

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

NOTICE is hereby given that VITHULDASS NARROTAMDAS, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has CONTRACTED with THAKUR RAMDAS BHANJEE for the SALE to the latter of all that piece of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house erected and standing thereon, situate on the west side of Kalbadavy Road, in the sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 729, and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 96 and 97, and contains by admeasurement 395 square yards, and are bounded on the east by the said Kalbadavy Road, on the west by a gully, on the south by the property belonging to Kantari Kessowjee Cullianjee, and on the north by the property of Purmanundass Jeewandas. All persons having any CLAIMS against the said land and premises by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise are requested to make the same KNOWN in WRITING to the undersigned at their Office, situate at Apollo Street, WITHIN 14 DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, if there be any, which will be treated as waived.—Dated this 24th day of December, 1880.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

INDUS VALLEY AND KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAYS.

FROM the 1st January, 1881, PASSENGER TRAINS will RUN between Sukkur, Larkana, Shikarpur and Jacobabad as under :—

Between Sukkur and Larkana.

Stations.		Local to and from 3rd class only.	Through to and from 2nd and 3rd class.	Through to and from 2nd and 3rd class.
		1	2	3
Sukkur	..dep	8 36	12 19	19 15
Bagarji	..arr	9 8	12 40	19 53
Do.	..dep	9 18	12 43	20 3
Ruk Junction	..arr	9 46	13 5	20 31
Do.	..dep	10 11	13 12	20 41
Madeji	..arr	10 57	13 46	21 31
Do.	..dep	11 5	13 51	21 43
Naundero	..arr	11 41	14 17	22 13
Do.	..dep	11 50	14 21	22 21
Larkana	..arr	12 44	15 1	23 12

Stations.		Through from Kotri 1st, 2nd and 3rd class.	Through from Kotri 1st, 2nd and 3rd class.	Local from Larkana, 3rd class only.
		1	2	3
Larkana	..dep	2 40	11 13	17 59
Naundero	..arr	3 31	11 49	18 52
Do.	..dep	3 41	11 55	19 6
Madeji	..arr	4 13	12 20	19 42
Do.	..dep	4 23	12 25	19 52
Ruk Junction	..arr	5 15	12 59	20 40
Do.	..dep	5 25	13 6	20 50
Bagarji	..arr	5 53	13 27	21 18
Do.	..dep	6 0	13 30	21 28
Sukkur	..arr	6 32	13 52	22 0

NOTE.—Time-tables already published for continuation of trains marked as running through from and to Kotri.

Between Ruk, Shikarpur and Jacobabad connecting at Ruk Junction with above service for Sukkur and Larkana.

Stations.		3rd class only.	1st, 2nd, 3rd class.	1st, 2nd, 3rd class.
		1	2	3
Ruk Junction	..dep	10 30	14 30	21 30
Shikarpur	..arr	11 10	15 10	22 10
Do.	..dep	11 25	15 25	22 25
Humaon	..arr	12 18	16 17	23 17
Do.	..dep	12 28	16 22	23 25
Jacobabad	..arr	13 20	17 14	0 10

Stations.		1st, 2nd and 3rd class.	1st, 2nd and 3rd class.	3rd class only.
		1	2	3
Jacobabad	..dep	1 55	9 10	17 40
Humaon	..arr	2 48	10 2	18 32
Do.	..dep	2 55	10 7	18 35
Shikarpur	..arr	3 45	11 1	19 27
Do.	..dep	4 0	11 20	19 33
Ruk Junction	..arr	4 40	12 0	20 15

G. F. MATHEW,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Suptd.'s Office, Sukkur, 16th Dec., 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers .... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. / Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

TUESDAY, DEC. 28,
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD;
AND,
THE ARTFUL DODGE.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29,
ROBERTSON'S GREAT COMEDY,
CASTE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 30,
LED ASTRAY.

FRIDAY, DEC. 31,
NO PERFORMANCE,
OWING TO THE PREPARATION FOR THE PANTOMIME,

SATURDAY, JAN. 1,
THE GRAND PANTOMIME,
BLUE BEARD.

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Doors open at 8-30. The Performance will begin at 9 p. m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per bottle Rs. 2. Cash, per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Lieut. Hon. R. H. WESTENRA, 9th Lancers, are requested to forward the same to

BT. MAJOR HUTCHINSON,
4th Regiment,
President, Committee of Adjustment, Colaba, Bombay.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

	Cash Prices.	Rs. as.
Californian Apples	Per tin	0 10
Californian Apricots	„	1 4
Californian Grapes	„	1 4
Californian Peaches	„	1 4
Californian Pears	„	1 4
Californian Plums	„	1 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NEW ROUTE TO DELHI AND AGRA.

ON and after JANUARY 1st, 1881, Passengers booked through to Ajmere, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and other stations on the Rajputana Line from each station on the B. B. & C. I. Line at which the Mail-train stops; and Parcels, Horses, Carriages and Dogs can be booked from each station on one to each station upon the other line.

For the present third class passengers will book to Ahmedabad only and re-book at that station.

The fares from Bombay (Church Gate) are as follows :—

	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
To Ajmere	Rs. 38 6 0	Rs. 22 5 6	Rs. 11 4 0
„ Jeypore	„ 43 10 0	„ 25 13 6	„ 13 0 0
„ Delhi	„ 55 9 0	„ 33 13 6	„ 16 15 0
„ Agra	„ 52 15 0	„ 32 1 6	„ 16 1 0

The Mail leaves Bombay at 3-30 P. M. (Madras time), arrives at Ahmedabad at 5-30 A. M., and leaves Ahmedabad at 6-30 A. M.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th December, 1880.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance .... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS,

FITTED WITH BRASS EYELETS.

Size 6	ft. long by	3	ft. broad, each Rs.	10-0
7	„	4½	„ „	16-0
8	„	5	„ „	22-0

DRAB TWILL SHEETING with the Waterproofing between two textures, very durable, 60 inches wide .....per yard „ 6 12
Ditto in Sheets, about 7½ by 5 ft. each „ 22 8

Subject to 10 per cent Discount for Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873; PHILADELPHIA, 1876;
PARIS, 1878;
and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

"DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.—'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior.' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut	Rs. 1 4
for Pipes	
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Longcut for Cigarettes or Pipes	1 4
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 4

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

WE have APPOINTED CAPTAIN A. C. CLARK as SURVEYOR, (for shipping only) to this agency; and have further to notify that all SURVEY REPORTS or CERTIFICATES in connection with Lloyds' agency must be passed through this office for registration.

All applications for surveys are to be made to the undersigned only.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Lloyds' Agents, Bombay.

Bombay, 21st December, 1880.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

Telegrams transmitted to and from England at greatly reduced cost.
Remittances effected at once by telegraphic advice.
Bills, Drafts, &c., cashed or sent for collection.
Current Accounts opened.
Pay, Pensions, &c., drawn and paid without charge.
Interest on deposits made in India remitted home at 2s. per rupee.
Passages to all ports booked free of charge at reduced fares.
Personal, Financial, and General Agency business conducted.
Particulars on application, personally or by letter.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

GLASS AND CROCKERY-WARE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading Manufacturers in England, ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply Goods at a much lower rate than those charged by Dealers, who incur heavy Agency charges, eventually levied from the Consumer.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASS-WARE, complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half sets for 6 persons, consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers.

			Full sets for 12.	Half sets for 6.
No. 1	Pattern	Plain straw stem	Rs. 115 0	Cash Prices Rs. 52 0
2	„	Richly etched circles	160 0	„ 72 0
3	„	Cut and engraved stars	158 0	„ 71 0
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 24.

FROM a business point of view the past week has been unmarked by any events of special interest. The value of nearly every item of export produce has declined of late, and Freights and Exchange have also tended in shippers' favour; but notwithstanding this the cost still shows a margin on the wrong side, and exporters have consequently been working with great caution. In imports, we regret to say, there is as yet no sign of improvement. Although the cost of Goods and Yarns in Manchester is considerably above current prices here, dealers have been accepting lower rates with a view to reducing their stocks, but the movement has not been attended with any very marked success, and it becomes daily more evident that the country's power of absorption has been considerably overtaxed for months past, if it was not already overdone by the heavy imports of last season. Money continues abundant; Government Paper and Joint Stock Shares firm. Freights on the whole may be called fairly steady, considering the amount of tonnage which has been fixed in advance, and scarcely a day passes without considerable forward engagements being made.

MONEY.—For the first time for many weeks the published return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 18th instant showed a considerable increase in the demand for money. The Cash Balance exhibited a reduction of 28½ lacs, of which 6 lacs were due to increased investments in Government Paper, but the balance was entirely the result of trade movements, and may be taken as practically the first call upon the Bank for the season's requirements. That these will ultimately be large there can scarcely be room for doubt; but if our wants are to be heavy, it is to be hoped that they will be spread over a considerable period, as we think there is good reason to anticipate comparatively moderate rates of discount throughout.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling has ruled extremely quiet this week with few fluctuations and only a very limited business doing. Owing to the fall in the price of Bar Silver in London from 51⅞d. to 51¾d., a decline of 1-32d. took place last mail-day after our report was in print. We accordingly opened for this steamer on the basis of 1s. 7 23-32d. for demand Bank and 1s. 8d. for 3 months' Credit Bills, but the tendency was weak, and on Tuesday a decline of 1-32d. was established. Since then no change has taken place, the allotment of Council drafts in London on Wednesday at an average of 1s. 7¾d. per rupee having been about the figure generally anticipated. We accordingly quote ready bills at the rate as follows:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 11-16d., Telegraphic 1s. 7 21-32d., 3 months' 1s. 7 13-16d., Credits, 3 months' 1s. 7 31-32d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 7 31-32d. to 1s. 8d.; Francs, 3 months' 2·11½ per rupee. For future delivery the Banks are drawers on demand at 1s. 7 23-32d. for January and 1-16d. per rupee per month higher up to March, then 1s. 7⅝d. for April, whilst they are buyers of 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 8d., per rupee for January and 1-16d. per month advance up to April.

Bar Silver is quoted in London at 51¾d. per oz., which is equivalent to close upon 1s. 7¾d. per rupee, and as this stops shipments of the metal to this side, it is to a certain extent in favour of firmness. The large export business in prospect is also a favourable feature, but in the meantime our imports are yet taking the lead in value, and we can look for no improvement in the value of the rupee while this is the case.

On Calcutta, there has been nothing doing this week, and rates are quite nominal at par for demand. On China, we still quote 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills at Rs. 219 per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 8¾d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 1⅞d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—With firmer prices in London, and money still very abundant here, buyers have again come to the front, and a fair business has been done at hardening prices; closing quotations showing an advance of ½ to ¾ per cent. on the week. Fours we call Rs. 100½; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 109½.

SHARES.—In the beginning of the week the market was very quiet, and in a general way rates went in favour of buyers, but a firmer feeling with a slight recovery in values has been apparent at the close. *Bank* of Bombays have receded ½ per cent. on the week closing at Rs. 737½. Agras are unchanged at Rs. 134, Nationals at Rs. 106.

In *Land* Companies the only movement has been in Colabas which are Rs. 15 higher. *Press* Companies have not recovered the decline which took place on the departure of the week, and our quotations show a fall of Rs. 5 in Broach Cotton Company, Rs. 10 in Berar, Rs. 25 in Colaba and Sind, Rs. 30 in Dhollera Press, Rs. 35 in East India, and Rs. 50 in Fort Press. *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares are rather irregular. Western India have declined Rs. 10, Albert and Coorla Rs. 25, Madras and Soonderdas Rs. 30 per share. There is on the other hand an advance of Rs. 60 in Dhurrumseys, Rs. 30 in Khutao Mucconjee, Rs. 25 in Great Eastern, Rs. 17½ in Oriental, Rs. 15 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 10 in Jewraz Balloo and Mocarjee Goculdas, and Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Empress, Mazagon and National. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies Bombay-Burmah Trading Company are quoted at Rs. 2,190, Bombay Saw Mills at Rs. 725, Treacher & Co., Limited, at Rs. 740.

PIECE-GOODS.—We have had another very quiet week in all classes of Goods, and although dealers have been willing to accept a decline of one anna per piece all round—and in the case of Mulls and Jaconets perhaps even a trifle more—up-country buyers have continued to operate most sparingly, and the clearances from the bazaar cannot be put at more than about 2,200 packages. With imports pouring in on their present scale, such an off-take must necessarily result in a further accumulation of stocks, already far beyond our requirements, and it is a question, we think, whether we have not here, and contracted for, sufficient goods to supply the demand for the remainder of the season, without indenting on Manchester for another package. Certainly very little fresh business is being done by importers, but we fear they are not likely to abstain sufficiently long from new operations to give the market the rest it requires to place it on a thoroughly healthy basis.

Of *Long Cloths* the sales this week are only estimated at about 1,000 to 1,200 packages at an average of As. 8½ to As. 8⅝ per lb.

TWIST.—There has been a shade better demand for English Yarn within the past day or two, but only a very limited business has resulted and no quotable change in prices, which are still considerably below home cost. Stocks are heavy and nothing but an almost total suspension of supplies for a month or two will improve the position. *Coal* Yarns are also dull and less easily saleable. The transactions of the week total up about 1,200 to 1,400 bales at As. 7 to As. 7½ per lb. for 20s a fall of As. ½ to 3-16 on the week.

METALS.—*Copper.*—Stocks have accumulated somewhat of late inducing buyers to take sufficient only for current requirements, and rates have declined in consequence As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. In *Yellow Metal* there is no change in prices to report, but the market is very quiet with supplies quite equal to current requirements. *Iron* is dull with large supplies, and we have to reduce our quotations for Nail Rods As. 8 to Re. 1 per candy, other descriptions being unchanged.

COALS.—There has been very little arrival business done since last mail left. The large sales effected two months ago have supplied consumers for some time to come, and there is no demand except for cargoes to arrive here just before next monsoon. A small parcel of double screened Cory's Merthyr has been placed to arrive at Rs. 17½, a steamer cargo of Higginson's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 16-4 and a January-February cargo of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 16½ per ton alongside.

COTTON.—The telegraphic advices from Liverpool and New York having as a rule been very quiet, we have as usual followed suit here, only a very moderate business has been done and prices have gone about Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy in buyers' favour, in all except the lower qualities of New Omras in which the decline has been Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy. This, however, has brought these grades into rather more favour, and they have formed a considerable proportion of the 5,000 bales which are estimated to have changed hands for export during the week. Omras all round in fact are now comparatively the cheapest Cotton, and speculators have latterly turned their attention more to them than Broach, but in no description is there yet a working margin apparent on home prices.

As regards the crop the reports are promising, although they cannot be called improving. Of *Hingunghaut* arrivals are now coming forward very freely, the receipts of this description having been about 2,000 bales during the week [illegible] as was anticipated, there being nothing over good, while the bulk is rather under that class. Of *Omraowuttee* the receipts are fair for the time of year, and after the holidays will probably be liberal. A large proportion, however, is Fully Good Fair and under, and it is evident that Good will be scarce until well on in January. Respecting *Broach* the reports latterly have been somewhat less favourable. The Jamboosseer district has gone down in condition materially, and not only will the out-turn probably be smaller than was expected, but it promises to be later, and we may after all have only very small arrivals in February. *Dhollera* is still well spoken of in almost every direction, and large supplies of good quality may be looked for. Taken all round we see no reason to alter our previous estimate of the probable exports during the coming six months, say, 800,000 to 850,000 bales.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date give the following comparison with the two previous seasons:—

	1880	1879	1878
For the Week	24,474	9,756	5,976
Since 1st Sept.	190,468	169,000	67,222
Since 1st January	1,188,315	874,820	925,621

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 12,254 bales, making a total of 924,761 bales since 1st January, against 651,613 bales for the corresponding period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for Fullpressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old Good Omra (Nominal)	Rs. 213	5 7/16d.
,, F.G.F. do.	,, 207	5 9/32d.
,, G.F. do.	,, 201	5 5/32d.
,, Good Dhollera (Nominal)	,, 213	5 7/16d.
,, F. G. F. do.	,, 206	5 9/32d.
,, G. F. do.	,, 200	5d.
,, G. F. Coompta	,, 192	4 15/16d.
,, F.G.F. Ginned Dharwar	,, 208	5 5/16d.
New Akote (March delivery)	,, 224	5 25/32d.
,, Good Omra, Ready	,, 225	5 23/32d.
,, Do. do. March delivery	,, 221	5 11/16d.
,, F.G.F. Ready	,, 216	5d.
,, Do. do.	,, 214	5 17/32d.
,, G. F. Omra, Ready	,, 209	5 11/32d.
,, Do. do.	,, 208	5d.
,, Good Hingunghaut, Jan. delivery	,, 240	6 3/32d.
,, Good M. G. Broach, March do.	,, 212	6 7/32d.
,, Do. Dhollera, May do.	,, 220	5 23/32.
,, F.G.F. Dhollera, May do.	,, 211	5d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—Owing to dull accounts from home, prices have again given way As. 2 to As. 3 per cwt. during the week, to-day's quotations being Rs. 6-5 to Rs. 6-7 for ready, Rs. 6-5 for April, and Rs. 6-2 to Rs. 6-3 per cwt. for May delivery. At these figures there has been some little buying of late, but as a large crop is now pretty well a certainty, sellers are more willing for business. *Rapeseed.*—There is practically no stock of old seed, but the new crop is most favourably spoken of, and dealers are anxious to contract forward. The only business reported latterly, however, has been new Guzerat for April-May at Rs. 9-11 per cwt. *Gingelly.*—As supplies are increasing, dealers show more anxiety to sell, and we reduce quotations As. 8 to Re. 1 per candy, White being now Rs. 39 to Rs. 40, Mixed Rs. 37 to Rs. 38, Red Rs. 36 to Rs. 38 per candy.

WHEAT.—Prospects of a large crop, coupled with less favourable advices from home, has induced sellers to lower their rates by Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per cady, business having been done at Rs. 31 for ready and Rs. 27-12 to Rs. 28 per candy for May delivery of Soft White.

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-2-3
Carolas	,, 236
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	,, 107-4-0
Gold Leaf	,, 19-5-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-8-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-8-9
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 19-8-0
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 19-5-0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Beaun Uamha, 1,359 tons, Captain F. P. Reed, will sail to-day for Sandheads in ballast.

THE steamer Bellini, 1,133 tons, Captain T. Sawyer, will sail to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steamer Strathleven, 1,588 tons, Captain C. M. Pearson, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Leo, 1,302 tons, Captain J. Cowder, sailed yesterday for Aden, Genoa and Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE barque Zephyr, 395 tons, Captain C. H. Fladsiod, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore (18th Nov.) with a general cargo.

THE barque Harmonie, 227 tons, Captain V. Albo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (17th Inst.) with a cargo of 3,000 bags sugar, 1 bag grain, and 1 package effects.

THE ship Alice D. Cooper, 1,302 tons, Captain J. F. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (3rd Sept.) with a cargo of 1,916 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE ship Alex Yeats, 1,500 tons, Captain N. Dunham, arrived in harbour on the 23rd Inst. from Liverpool (25th Aug.) with a cargo of 2,217 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 518 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev. D. A. Drick, Sergeant and Mrs. Walker and child, and 101 deck.

THE steamer Booldina, 2,117 tons, Captain E. N. Wood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Walker, Mr. H. Kennedy, Mr. Spire, Mr. Boll, Mr. McLeekee, a native gentleman, and 104 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
23	Alex Yeats	Dunham	Liverpool, Aug. 25.
24	Zephyr	Fladsiod	Singapore, Nov. 18.
	Harmonie	Albo	Mauritius, Nov. 17.
	Booldina(s)	Wood	Calcutta, Nov. 30.
	Alice D. Cooper	Brown	Cardiff, Sept. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
24	Rajpoot	Andrew	Calcutta.
	Tranquebar	Degorne	Chittagong.
	Leon (s)	Counder	Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Bellini, Sawyer, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Rosetta, Barlow, to Southampton.
Steamer Calcutta, N, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Strathleven, Pearson, to Liverpool.
Ship Beaun Uamha, Reed, to Sandheads.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Jenny Otto, to Marseilles.
Steamer Huzara, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Peggie Day, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

Dec.
ARRIVALS.
19 Counsellor (s) ....Wallace ....Liverpool, Nov. 12.
Macgregor (s) ....Main ....Natal, Nov. 24.
Silverhow ....Dougall ....Bombay, Nov. 3.
20 Arabia(s)....Davison ....Cocoanada, Nov. 13.
Hutton (s) ....Henderson ....Jeddа, Nov. 25.
DEPARTURES.
Dec. 19.—Steamers Medina, Arratoon Apcar, Suez, Gannet, Maharani, Lennox and Vega.
Dec. 20.—Steamer Duke of Buccleuch. Ships Sardinian and Lorny.

MADRAS.

Dec. ARRIVAL.
22 Chinsura (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Symington (s)—800 cwts wheat, Tokersey Mooljee; 800 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabagatty; 30 bales wool, Runchorjee Morarjee.
Strathleven (s)—600 cwts myrabolams, Pooja Jewraj; 800 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 185 cwts coir fibre, Mooljee Jaitha.
Timor (s)—800 cwts wheat, Anundjee Luckumsey and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos H. Moore and Co.
Wistow Hall (s)—95 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 2,000 cwts wheat and 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 800 cwts wheat Chandabhoy Cassombhoy; 800 cwts wheat and 80 bales wool, M. S. Gubbay and and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Rosetta (s)—1 bales carpets, Peel, Cassels and Co; 1 case shawls, H. S. Moodie; 74 cwts ivory, Ebram Passiance.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Leo (s)—1,300 cwts ground-nuts, Ralli Brothers; 230 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Jenny Otto (s)—36,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co.
Singapore (s)—150 packages cocoanut oil, M. Mackenzie and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bellini (s)—1,830 cwts linseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Abby Town—800 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

China (s)—50 cwts onions, Pudomasy Dhunjee; 225 cwts raisins, Goolamhoosen Khimjee; 1291 cwts brokenglass, Meegjee Jewan; 250 cwts beteluts, Hurry Dhunjee.
Zambesi (s)—27 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee; 330 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 11 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co; 25 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 23rd December, 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·976
Temperature of the Air	78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·0
Dew Point	66·0
Relative humidity on Air	0·658
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	71·0
General Direction of Wind	N, NE, ENE, NE, W

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

A telegram from Kandahar, dated December 23rd, states that all was quiet in Kandahar and the neighbourhood on the 22nd December. A parade had been held by all the troops in garrison, except the Koh Karan brigade. General Hume, addressing the commanding officers of brigade regiments and batteries, expressed himself much pleased with the appearance of the force. Taj Mahomed Khan Seistani left Kandahar to-day for Garmsir. Mahomed Aslam Khan, who has been creating some disturbance in the upper valley of the Arghandab, has been compelled by Mahomed Sadik Khan, Governor of Khelat-i-Ghilzi, to make his submission. News from Herat, dated 3rd December, represents the city as much unsettled, and says that preparations are being made for a siege. Ayoub hearing that Yalantash Khan and the Jamshidis were about to join the Talmuni in attacking Herat, sent a small body of troops to Khushk under command of Mahomed Hassan Khan, General Mahomed Jan Khan, and the two brothers of Khan Agha. Thereupon Yalantash Khan fled and the Jamshidis submitted.

THE REPORTED RESIGNATION OF THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 24.

There is no shadow of truth in Reuter's announcement of the Viceroy's resignation. It is probably another illustration, following closely on that relating to the Commander-in-Chiefship, of the inaccuracy of the *Times*.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 24.

The report of the resignation of Lord Ripon is utterly unfounded.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

There is no truth in the report of the resignation of His Excellency the Viceroy.

THE EXCITEMENT AMONGST THE SONTHALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 24.

The telegram of yesterday advising the despatch of two companies of native infantry to Nya Doomka is incorrect; no troops have yet started, but a wing of the 33rd Regiment has been warned for service.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE REBELLION AMONG THE BOERS.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Later advices from the Cape state that the attack by the Boers on Potchefstrom was repulsed by the colonial forces.

The Boers have issued a proclamation stating that they deprecate war, but are determined to assert their independence.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S BOOK.

A new book from the pen of Sir Richard Temple, entitled "India in 1880," has appeared, in which he favours the extension of Kandahar and expresses his opinion that had Russia adhered to the arrangement entered into with Great Britain when Lord Clarendon was Foreign Minister, the late Afghan war would never have arisen. Sir Richard recommends that we should remind Russia of her engagements.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON Dec. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 22nd.

ADEN, Dec. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16d.
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 7 11-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅜
5 do. French Rentes, 1872	110½
Bar Silver	51¾d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£12,500,000, Inc. £1,200,000.
Bills Discounted	£24,700,000, Dec. £ 200,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 43 per cent.

The sum of about £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

Arrival—Picardi.

Departures—Rothesay, Maurino, Hartington.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Total week's sales of Cotton	41,000	bales.
,, Week's sales of Surats	7,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	87,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	nil	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	465,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	43,000	,,

The Cotton-markets will be closed for the holidays till Tuesday.

We have received a copy of "the Bombay Christian Almanack" for 1881. It is copiously illustrated and full of interesting matter. It is published by the Bombay Tract and Book Society.

We hear that the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft has obtained six months' leave on a sick certificate, and will shortly proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Barclay Chapman, Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department passed through Allahabad on Tuesday for Bombay. He returns, however, for a short time to Calcutta, previous to his retirement from the service. Mr. Chapman's journey to Allahabad, the local paper says, will long be remembered by him for an accident to one of his children, which happily was not so serious as it might have been. The child fell out of the railway carriage while the train was in motion, but escaped, we are pleased to hear, with only a few bruises and temporary disfigurements.

Captain Barrington Foote was at Allahabad on Tuesday, and took leave of the Viceroy. He has come on to Bombay, and sails this afternoon.

Major Baring is expected at Allahabad to-day, and will continue his journey to Calcutta to-morrow.

The Maharaja Sir Runodeep Singh Bahadur, Prime Minister of Nepal, arrived in Calcutta on Wednesday. He is visiting India for the purpose of paying his respects to the Viceroy. The duration of his stay is uncertain.

[illegible] authority to state that [illegible] ceremonies [illegible] Day."

[illegible] olent lady of [illegible] the fund for [illegible] war.

[illegible] ew Municipal [illegible] on Monday, [illegible] nsaction of [illegible] chairman for [illegible] ght members [illegible] ble Rao Saheb [illegible] .I., will move that [illegible] nicipal Commissioner [illegible] ose should be made in the [illegible] referred to a committee of the Corporation for consideration and report.

Nawab Ata-ud-din Khan, Chief of Loharu, who could not attend the late viceregal durbar at Lahore on account of illness, and was represented by his son, Prince Furrukh Mirza, has expressed his loyalty to the Crown by presenting His Excellency the Viceroy with a poem in the Persian language, which His Highness has written in praise of Lord Ripon. The Nawab has the reputation of being one of the most distinguished oriental poets of the day. Lord Ripon has thanked the Nawab for the poem.

Regarding General Macgregor's expedition against, and the present attitude of those troublesome people, the Marris, the Allahabad paper writes:—Sir Robert Sandeman has been at Talli, trying to get in the balance of the fine which General Macgregor imposed on the Marris. One section of the tribe, and that unfortunately which took the chief share in the offences against us, refused to come in under General Macgregor's settlement. Sir Robert Sandeman will do all he can to bring them to reason. Possibly he may have to use force, and with a view to this some addition has been made to the number of troops at his disposal. It seems difficult to get at the exact truth as to General Macgregor's expedition, but it seems to be gradually coming out. Some of the following details are new. On his way to Sibi General Macgregor's troops were twice fired at: on the first occasion at a place called Spintangi, and again at Kachali, 20 miles north of Sibi. Kachali is the place where the Marris made their raid on the 6th August. From Sibi General Macgregor marched back to Mandai, and thence to Thull-Chotiali. On his way to Thull, near the Sambar pass leading into Thull, the Marris came down, murdered five of his stragglers, and cut the throats of a score of ponies which had been abandoned. From Thull-Chotiali General Macgregor marched to Kahan, the chief town of the Marris. There the Marri chief, Meerulla, who had altogether failed to control those sections of his tribe which lived on the line of railway, came before the general, threw his pugree on the ground, and paid up Rs. 50,000, chiefly, we believe, out of his own savings, thereby ransoming his town of Kahan. He likewise promised a number of hostages whom he had not the power to give, and assigned a district belonging to sections over whom, according to his own public avowal, he had no control. General Macgregor, tired, perhaps, of what Wordsworth calls the "everlasting hills," marched back to India, to the great content of the Marris. On the whole, it seems pretty clear that if the Kandahar Railway is to be carried on, we shall have to come to a better understanding with the tribe than exists at present.

The *Civil and Military Gazette's* Kabul correspondent writes that the Ameer appears to be devoted more to the society of his new wife than to the cares of State, and employs his leisure chiefly in superintending the construction of a new palace. Kazi Abdul Kadur has contented himself with sending his family to Peshawur, and hesitates to leave Kabul. Sirdar Shere Mahomed Khan, who so nearly fell a victim to the Ameer's anger in durbar the other day, has been pardoned at the intercession of Mahomed Jan. A Hindu moneylender, named Jaro, who is accused of having embezzled large sums in the process of converting the money received from the British Government into Kabul rupees, has had his houses confiscated by the Ameer, and their material is being employed in building the new palace. Grain of all kinds is said to be as dear now at Kabul as during the recent British occupation. The Ameer has established a post-office at Peshawur to facilitate correspondence between that place and Kabul; but in addition to the letters being liable to be opened and read, the post is slow, and while messengers can travel between the two towns in six days, letters posted are twelve or thirteen days in transmission. Hindu traders are reported to find their vocation, if not gone, greatly hindered by their inability to [illegible] the Mahomedans, and they are meditating removal from Kabul.

The Mhow race meeting, the *Asian* says, has proved a failure this season. There were so few entries that it has been found advisable to abandon the big meeting altogether for the present, and have two days of sky racing this or next week. A more ambitious programme, with good stakes to win, will probably be issued for some time in March.

The marriage of Prince Ram Sing, son of the Maharaja of Kashmir, has not yet come off, and it seems uncertain now when it will be celebrated. After being twice postponed, it was in course of celebration on the 29th ultimo, when the Maharani died, and the procession then taking place had to break up. The three princes, though sent for by their father in time, could not attend the funeral ceremonies. All the durbaries and the officials have had their beards and heads shaved, and the durbar has gone into mourning. The Maharaja has, for the first time, declared the shaving of the beards and heads of those of his subjects along whose houses the funeral procession passed to be unnecessary.

A correspondent writes to the *Pioneer* a sad tale of the hardships to which his regiment is subjected by delay and indecision in the arrangements for forming out the reliefs. The correspondent's regiment is quartered at one of the most ineligible and inaccessible stations in the country, where it has been for over five years, and where they have, as he says, to lay in stores for mess, food, and clothing before the rains, which set in very early, sever their communications with the outer world. The regiment thus unfortunately situated cannot learn either when it is to be relieved or whether it is to be relieved at all, and has the additional aggravation of knowing that its relief could be easily carried out, without waiting for the dissolution of the Thull brigade, the ostensible impediment to the movement. The correspondent thinks it is "not too much to ask to know if one is to move or not, and to be able to arrange accordingly."

Regarding the Poona race stewards and the Exchange objection, the *Asian* writes:—The stewards of the Poona race meeting have decided to disqualify Mr Herbert's Arab Exchange for the Criterion Stakes, on the ground that he was not *bonâ fide* the property of his nominator. As we pointed out at the time, the horse was leased by Mr. Herbert from his trainer, Bowen, on racing terms, and was therefore virtually his to do what he liked with, so far as racing was concerned. Besides, we hear, that the objector was well aware of these facts, but made no objection till after the race was run. The objection was made under Rule 80, we understand, which applies to wrong description or fraudulent entries. Under which was this classed? If the horse is disqualified, it can make no difference as to lotteries and bets, as would have been the case had the Derby had been upheld, for Admiral Rous decided long ago that the rule was intended to prevent fraud, and if no fraud was proved all bets went to the first past the post, as otherwise a wide door would be opened for fraudulent objections. But there is still another curious point about this decision of the Poona stewards. Exchange subsequently won another race, a mile handicap, at the same meeting, the terms of which were the same as those of the Criterion, but he has not been disqualified for this race. Yet again, he was made to enter for the Forced Winners Handicap, as a winner at the meeting, and this race he also won; but for this he is also not disqualified. So far as we have heard the facts, the stewards seem to have made a pretty mess of it, and we would advise them, before deciding another objection, to study the laws of racing more carefully.

Our Lahore contemporary's London military correspondent writes:—Judging from what is going on just now at Woolwich Arsenal, the Cape Government take a very serious view of the Basuto rebellion. Although the home Government hesitates to give the colonists the aid of the Imperial troops, it has no objection to provide them, at their own cost, with the necessary munitions of war. The demand made by the Cape Government is for four millions of ball cartridges and a proportionate quantity of shell and ammunition for the field artillery. The magnitude of the order suggests an intention on the part of our Cape friends to make a clean sweep of the Basutos. The first portion of the four million ball cartridges, and the proportionate quantity of shell, &c., were embarked on board Messrs. Donad Currie and Company's steamer, the Elizabeth Martin, at Gravesend, the other day.

BILLIARDS AT THE WAVERLEY.

The match arranged between Messrs. Cook and Bridger come off last night, the former conceding 600 in a 1,000 points up with the spot stroke barred. The amateur had his backers, but at a very early stage of the game it became evident that its result was not a question. Cook played brilliantly, and scored in the most indefatigable way, whereas Bridger could do absolutely nothing. The comparatively small entrance fee proved that the "lovers of the game" are very numerous in Bombay, as every seat in the room was occupied, and many people were standing. Bridger led off with a miss, and Cook followed suit. Bridger played [illegible] and Cook replying, contributed 22. Bridger's next essay was a fluke, which resulted in a little break of 14; and then Cook counted 78 in a splendid break of all-round play. Later on Bridger scored a break of 10, against which Cook placed 5. Bridger failing to score in his next turn, Cook added 15; and, when Bridger missed another opportunity, put on 15 more. Two more fruitless entries, and then Cook piled up 87 in grand style, giving a double baulk thereafter. Bridger could do nothing in his next turn, and Cook advanced by 2. Bridger went in again and made 13, and then Cook found employment for several minutes, during which he scored 101 amidst great applause. Cook's next break of any importance was 72, and then game was called—Bridger 677, Cook 399. In his next effort Bridger, missing his opponent's ball, dribbled into a top corner pocket. Two more unproductive entries, and then Cook seized an opportunity to shoot away to 500. An interval was now declared, the game being—Bridger 677, Cook 500. Cook continuing his break added a cannon. Bridger continued to play for some time with little or no result, meanwhile Cook had increased his total with consecutive items of 7, 12, 3, 4, 12, 5 and 21. His next break of note was 20 followed soon after by another of 60. Bridger failed to score, and Cook added 11 more. In his next entry Bridger put on a neat little break of 29, to which Cook answered with 8 and a double baulk. Another unsuccessful shot by Bridger, and Cook's score increased by successive breaks of 31, 28 and 58; and game was called—Bridger 759, Cook 802. The result, which was all along a foregone conclusion, was now placed beyond doubt. Bridger advanced to 827, making in his progress a break of 36 (4 spots). But Cook by this time had reached 892, and after Bridger had scored 15 more, gave the audience an exhibition of skill such as was probably never witnessed before in Bombay. He ran out with an unfinished break of 108 consisting, but for one trifling interruption, exclusively of a nursery of cannons. The balls would *not* separate. Cook made cannon after cannon in the most matter-of-fact way, and the [illegible] was accomplished within a radius of a foot, and amidst deafening applause.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 18th Dec. 1880.

	Open 1,259½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		1,70,970	0	0
Merchandise		4,26,805	0	0
Telegraph		1,275	0	0
	Total Rs.	5,99,050	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,275¼ miles	Total Rs.	4,70,198	6	5
Increase		1,28,851	9	7

SOME SERIOUS REFLECTIONS

BY OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN.

A well-known Anglo-Indian, writing in the *Saturday Review* about Wigtonshire, contrasts the Arcadian happiness and quiet of that county with the scene of riot and bloodshed from which it is separated by the narrow waters of St. George's Channel! Ireland, geographically and politically, must be turned upside down in this writer's mind. Connemara and Antrim have changed places, and the North Channel and St. George's.

* * *

The schedule of animals in the Game and Fish Preservation Bill exhibits a most curious medley of names and animals. Why does the word antelope occur, I should like to know? When General Warre very sensibly proposed that the words deer and antelope should be substituted for the zoological and philological puzzle offered to the Council Mr. Ashburner replied that the word antelope would cover animals not contemplated by the Act. But the word antelope occurs in the schedule! And what are these animals to which the word is applicable that are not to be preserved? Then, again, consider the transliteration of the three words "neelghai," "chital," and "chinkaria"! Why should some animals in the schedule be spoken of in English and others in an unknown tongue? What is a "bekri," if not an antelope?

* * *

While the Viceroy lies ill and the President of the Council is starring it in the provinces India is without a Supreme Government: the body politic is headless, the trunk stretched out supine under the palm-trees and monumental statues of Calcutta. Yet nobody seems to mind it very much: people go about smiling, as if Government were still firing off sheets of foolscap at them and cutting their pay.

* * *

Sir James Fergusson is opening the flood-gates of Upper India for a high tide of commerce that presses towards Bombay. The completion of the railway between Ajmir and Pahlanpur will gild your Bombay rupees, and place cotton-mills and American [illegible] within the reach of this [illegible]. What alarms me, however, is the thunder-cloud of cursing that must burst upon the narrow-gauge when it is found that the baby line is croupy with traffic. You will have to put on another Bishop for three or four years, I expect; and then much allowance will still have to be made for the infirmity of the human temper. Even angels will not sit quietly at way-side stations for five or six months waiting for a vacant seat, let alone fierce Panjabies and Bombay merchants, whose blood is heated with curry and the rays of a tropical sun.

* * *

Sir Donald Stewart becomes—or will become a little later on—Commander-in-Chief: and a seat in Council falls vacant. These events excite many hopes and fears in bosoms covered with scarlet broadcloth and gold-lace. A seat in Council is worth a good climate all the year round and some seven thousand pounds a year, with a salute of fifteen guns; while the concomitant duties depend upon a man's opinionativeness, and need not be onerous. The adjutancy of a volunteer corps, or a garrison-instructorship, though not so well paid, is more exacting in its demands upon one's time. It is no wonder, then, that the news stirs the flickering pulse of so many old generals, and sets them spelling out appeals for recommendation to their friends in Allahabad and Calcutta. The eagerness thus displayed is usually trifled with by Government in a cruel way, by offering the appointment to a number of persons who are known to be unable or unwilling to accept it.

* * *

The appointment of Sir Donald Stewart to the command of the army in India will be generally approved of. He is a tranquil, self-possessed old soldier, with much unostentatious ability and a chivalrous sense of honor. He will make himself trusted and respected throughout India. At Ahmed Kheyl he was by no means beaten in the end: and this was, perhaps, the greatest battle ever fought in Afghanistan. Everyone who was at Kuje when General Stewart arrived there speaks of the respectful awe which his presence inspired among the sirdars and people. They honoured him as one who commanded fortune, and they feared him for the fewness of his words and the repose of his manners.

* * *

The *Whitechapel Review* is running the *Daily Telegraph* very close in its acquaintance with matters oriental. It speaks of the new Government House in the mountains of Madras as "a small bungalow" that cost the fabulous sum of one lakh of rupees! And it promises Mr. Adam that in "his splendid retreat he will be *lulled to sleep in punkahs, and fanned by decolletées Indian maidens in the sensuous garb of the East.* This is almost better than the *burra choop.*

* * *

Mr. Eastwick, who is preparing a Murray's Hand-book of the Bengal presidency, must find it no easy task to keep abreast of imperial progress. [illegible] at least six years. I knew that six years ago he was busy with the chapters on Delhi and Agra. Since then great changes have swept over the face of the land, changes affecting the whole aspect of our administration, and changes dislocating altogether the old system of communications: while in smaller matters, such as guide-books particulary deal with, everything is new. Prices, fares, travellers' bungalows, hotels, shops, and refreshment-rooms have all been shaken up in the kaleidoscope. In respect of the minor incidents of travelling it is a new country since Mr. Eastwick's labours commenced, and in respect of the great objects for which people travel with guide-books the labours of men like W. W. Hunter, Birdwood, Burgess, Bühler, and Rajendra Lal Mitra, not to mention Mr. Caird, have greatly altered the character of what has to be studied and seen in India.

* * *

Captain Cole, R.E., a son of Sir Henry Cole, of South Kensington fame, has been appointed by the Government of India Curator of Ancient Monuments and Historical Remains, I believe. He is now on tour among his tombs, topes, and cave temples.

* * *

Endymion is a still more unreal and shadowy picture of men and manners than *Lothair*. Its portraits of the living and the dead are so faint as to be hardly recognisable, while as pure creations of the imagination they cannot pretend to have any dramatic merit whatever. The incidents of the story are, when examined separately, incoherent; and, when examined together, improbable in the last degree. The Jewish glamour of gold that is shed over the entire fiction is in keeping with the literary style, which is lacquered and rococo, ostentatious and vulgar. The mode of life described is extravagantly voluptuous: the reflections to which it gives rise are paradoxical and spuriously epigrammatic. Such work is unworthy of the author of *Vivian Grey*, and unworthy of the great parliamentary leader whose eloquence, whose knowledge of human character, and whose political strategy rekindled the spirit of the old Tory party and created modern Conservatism. But on the other hand, it is not unworthy of the *valet de chambre* who is said have composed *Lothair*, nor would it have been altogether unworthy of that imaginative lady who, in *Moths*, has imparted to the public her conceptions of the great and gay world.

* * *

The chief interest connected with *Endymion* centres in the extraordinary price which the author is said to have received for it, and in the large sale which has rewarded the enterprising publishers.

* * *

It cannot be very agreeable to grave and earnest statesmen who have been associated with Lord Beaconsfield in high politics to see him cutting these ludicrous capers in literature, but it must be a matter of great rejoicing to his enemies. How Mr. Gladstone, from his high pedestal of grave polemics and [illegible] criticism, must look down with contemptuous triumph on this puerile and foolish escapade!

* * *

If the Viceroy quite recovers from his fever, as we all sincerely hope he may, he will probably look back upon it in after-years with little regret. It has caused expression to be given to feelings of widespread and deep concern for his welfare and safety: it has brought to light the great popularity he has already achieved by his earnestness, his honesty, and his devotion to the responsible and arduous duties of his exalted station. The course of the fever has everywhere in India been watched with real anxiety; and the bulletins announcing his progress towards recovery will be read throughout the country with a sense of relief and gratitude. Far beyond the circles of bureaucratic sycophancy the news of Lord Ripon's recovery will be received with heartelt thankfulness. Public opinion in Anglo-India has not yet been so debauched by Simla as to render it indifferent to qualities which Englishmen have ever honoured in their own country.

* * *

Have you ever read "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid," by Piazzi Smyth, Astronomer Royal for Scotland? It is an attempt—not altogether unsuccessful, I think—to prove that the Great Pyramid is a storehouse of standard weights and measurements, and that it has likewise a great prophetic significance, as indicating by its internal passages and chambers, through inches convertible into years, the duration of the two "Dispensations," —*viz.* 1542 years for the Mosaic and 1881 years for the Christian. Forbid that I should talk lightly of those matters, or prevent subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* from paying their forty-eight rupees for the coming year in advance. But on the eve of a Christmas that may be the last ever observed on this dear earth of ours I would quote for the benefit of your readers the last lines of Mother Shipton's Prophecy, which, if I remember rightly, first appeared in 1448:—

"Fire and water shall wonders do;
England at last shall admit a Jew.
The world unto an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Endymion.

A VOICE FROM SCOTLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GLASGOW, Dec. 2.

It is to be hoped that the Glasgow Sunday Society will now see the error of their ways and stop in their awful course. Professor Blackie lectured on "Socrates" on Sunday evening last, and—mark what followed. Even while the professor spoke there was an earthquake—a widespread earthquake—from Trinity to Hillhead, and around by Rothesay, Inverary, Oban, and even as far as Stornoway the pulsation extended. True nobody was hurt, but the very fact that such a thing took place at all points to some portent beyond common ken. The very direction of the "quake" shows to what we must attribute it. Is not Professor Blackie of Edinburgh University, and did not he lecture in Glasgow? Is not Oban his darling place of residence, and from Perthshire to the Lews his grazing-ground for Gaelic stories and breezy songs and old traditions? Verily, the witty, genial professor is in a parlous state, and the society should tak' thocht an' men' before a worse thing comes upon him—and us. The demonstration against the society is not gaining ground to any great extent, nor, it is true, is the movement itself, Scotchmen in general taking things even of such importance as this in rather a cool fashion.

But there is no lack of pabulum for the ecclesiastically inclined. The Robertson-Smith case is dragging very heavily, but we are evidently leaning on the part of a large majority to find a way out of the difficulty which would allow of the professor making some compromise. This, however, is just what the keen acumen of the professor cannot see any reason for, and it is likely that an issue on the real points will be still long delayed.

The marriage of the daughter of Sir James Fergusson to Mr. Baird, of Adamston and Muirkirk, interests many people here, and the papers copy accounts of the ceremony. To-day another wedding took place, to which public attention is directed. Lady Gertrude Boyle, daughter of the Earl of Glasgow, inherits a name that is very popular in the west of Scotland, the earl's patronage being one of the indispensables, and most readily granted, to every movement for the [illegible] of amusement. The Royal Northern Yacht Club sails under his signal, and the list of presents is full of tokens of the affectionate respect in which the family is held by many associations and clubs with whom his lordship has been in contact. Millport and the other towns are *en fête*, and the tenantry on Lord Glasgow's estates are celebrating the occasion.

The universities of Scotland having recovered from the heat of political controversy caused by their rectorial contests, have taken up a plan which has been in contemplation by other bodies for a long time. All of the colleges have choirs, and the aggregate strength of them combined is somewhere about two thousand. Sir Herbert Oakley is getting up a great musical festival to be held in Edinburgh, at which all the choirs will be present, and which will perform a world of grand pieces. Some of the leaders in the movement have an idea which would be fatal to its success, that it ought only to last for one or two days; but it is probable they will be induced to see the necessity of a longer continuance of the meeting of the choirs. After all there will be plenty of time for arrangements, because the festival will not take place before the end of next year.

Glasgow seems to be in a fair way to emulate the fame of the little town of Pittenweem, which has the monopolise the space of district columns with town council riot and disputes. The rôle has fallen upon able actors, or rather a good actor; for all the confusion of business arises from the proceedings of one terrible councillor, Mr. Neil. This gentleman to-day figures in nearly a page of council report, with interruption, libel, and low language generally. He has one advantage over his more decorous fellows: reports with his name in them are always read. This is just Mr. Neil's foible. He would be a magistrate, but the council would not; and so he finds comfort in abusing those "douce bodies" who have gained the height of *his* ambition.

SKETCHES OF AUSTRALIA

BY ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.

ADELAIDE AND ITS VICINITY.

The most gratifying portion of my work is now attained, for I have to wind up my sketches of Australasia with an account of Adelaide, on which I have to bestow nothing short of unqualified praise, as being by far the most agreeable in every respect of all the colonies that I have visited, not excepting Tasmania. I must admit the means of landing at "Glenelg," the port of Adelaide, might be improved, as will be, no doubt, the case before many years have passed by; some petty local squabbles of a personal nature interfering at present with public interests—a state of things which cannot last long in the case of society so enlightened [illegible] as that of Adelaide, and which, may flap its wings and crow about its rapid advance and material prosperity. Sydney may sulk and growl over its claims to be considered the mother of all the Australian colonies. Yet Adelaide is destined to hold the pre-eminence over all, not only on account of South Australia being the most flourishing colony contiguous to our Indian Empire and to Europe, but on account of the wealth and solid character of her people, amongst whom men are to be found more thoroughly English in their thoughts, habits, and pursuits than in any other part of Australasia. In South Australia men of good social position and education are frequently to be met with, not only in Adelaide, but up-country, where they have resided for the greater part of half-a-century without having lost the stamp and feelings of English gentlemen. To return to our starting point. There is little to be said about Glenelg beyond that it is an agreeable sea-side residence except in the time of great heat or when the wind is too violent. The township is about six miles from Adelaide, with which it is connected by constantly-running trains, which convey one to and fro within half-an-hour. I do not know a prettier thoroughfare than King William Street, the principal artery which traverses Adelaide from north to south; it is wide and judiciously laid out, though a few more trees planted along the sides would add to its already pleasant appearance, which is that of a lively business thoroughfare, combined with the aspect of a street of a city in a southern clime. It is a matter of surprise to me that the people of South Australia, as well as those of Queensland, should not have adopted in the erection of their homes and towns more of the style to be met with in the cities of the East, where deep verandahs and open courts in the centre of a house add much to both the health and comfort of its occupants.

The park and open squares in Adelaide are well placed for the due ventilation of the city and the recreation of the people, though, I must say, it is to be regretted that the state in which these public gardens are kept does not in some degree approach that of the botanical gardens of the city, which are simply perfect both as to condition and arrangement. The position of the Government House, though not equal to that of Sydney, is well selected, surrounded as it is by fine gardens and contiguous to very English-looking meadows devoted to the recreation of the public, both young and old. Adelaide cannot boast of many fine public buildings, though both the town hall and post office are noble structures and well placed. There is no fine church—a feature generally conspicuous by its absence in most colonial towns—both at Sydney and Melbourne. The Catholic cathedrals will be eminently conspicuous, though not occupying centres equal to the positions in which the fine old churches of European cities were built in times when men professed but one faith and and worshipped together in one temple. The hotels in Adelaide are suited to the requirements of a place through which men are constantly passing. There is an admirably-appointed club, which though not equal in structure and elegance to the New Australian Club in Melbourne, far exceeds it as to both appointments and members, and any other establishments of the kind in the colonies. It may not be superior to the Melbourne Club as to cooking or attendance, but its members are for the most part thoroughly well-bred English gentlemen, who know how to receive a stranger, without fulsome patronage or dull reserve. In fact, a man when made an honorary member of the Adelaide Club feels himself at once at home, whether in the smoking-room or in any other part of the establishment.

During my stay in Adelaide I was present at the races, where plenty of pluck and muscle were displayed to much advantage by both horses and men. I also was present at a meet when, as far as opportunity allowed, a very fair run was made,—an earnest that the good old English sport of hunting some day will have as full a hold on the men of Adelaide as the game of cricket has on those of New South Wales. In speaking of most of the Australian towns one's remarks are confined generally to the size and architectural excellence of the place. Not so with Adelaide, one distinguishing feature of which is the beautiful freshness and character of its hilly surroundings, which being clothed in refreshing green are most attractive to an Englishman. It is true the time of my visit was the early season of spring, when the fields and hills on every side of it were as green as those of dear Old England, enameled with flowers, and affording pasture to numbers of browsing cattle. The hills adjacent to the city are especially attractive to visitors, not only from their natural intrinsic beauty, but on account of the fine prospect they command of the sea and surrounding country, and are a source of enjoyment to residents, for there many of the wealthy merchants of Adelaide have found in country-houses delicious retreats from the scorching heat of January and February. It is among these hills, also, that luxuries are to be obtained, in the shape of both fruit and vegetables, not only tropical, but such as are known to perfection in northern climes, and flourish and abound on the rising ground. The drive from Adelaide to Mount Lofty is by a famous road, which at every turn reveals to one new beauties of landscape, though I must say that on the occasion of my first visit to it my enjoyment was marred by winds, rain, and a by no means agreeable conveyance, which, though selected for me by a friend from the ranks in the street, was not best calculated either to convey one up-hill in comfort or enable one to enjoy the prospect by glimpses of it through heavy leathern curtains, which we were obliged to close in order to partially protect us from the wind and rain. I must say I was not pleased, and the less so when I found Jehu dissatisfied with nearly five-and-twenty shillings for his day's work. It would seem as though cab-driving must be a very good trade in Adelaide, for I never remember to have seen so many public carriages plying for hire in any town of similar size and population. Eventually I saw Mount Lofty under such very agreeable circumstances and in such strong contrast to my first visit as to make me not only thoroughly enjoy the trip, but almost feel satisfaction at my former dismal experience of it. For many miles around Adelaide the country is fertile and accessible by rail, whilst the coach-roads are generally in first-rate order. One expedition that I made through the copper-yielding hills of Kapunda and the beautiful woodland district of Clare especially pleased me; and if, as I am informed is the case, this portion of the country be a fair specimen of South Australian fertility, then, indeed, may the country be regarded as a mine of incalculable wealth, as well as a gorgeous display of corn-producing beauty. For as in travelling along the eye takes in the vast plains under cultivation, displaying on every side the varying hues of crops newly emerging from the earth, one is struck by the lavish prodigality of Nature in providing food for her children, and led to marvel at the short-sighted ignorance of those who regard population at home as an evil to be checked, when all that is required for the development of our colonies is labour so judiciously introduced and applied as not to overstock the country with non-capitalists, and at the same time, to so adjust the land question as to make the proprietors, large and small, feel, together with the day-labourer, that all have one common interest in the welfare and progress of the vast territory spread at their feet. In the case of the colonies, as elsewhere, a simply selfish policy is fatal to the best interests of society, and that man [illegible] is a patriot who is willing to discharge the quota of duty allotted to his term of existence and leave without grudging the benefit of his labour to the enjoyment of posterity.

At one beautifully-wooded and fertile spot called Seven Hills, near the town of Clare, we visited a college founded and supported by the Jesuit Fathers, who by their personal labours have erected a college and church and drawn to them a considerable body of students, chiefly supporting the whole establishment by the product of their vineyards, to the cultivation and making excellent wine of which the community has devoted much time and energy. There is a large and scattered flock of Catholics about them, mostly Irish, though in the immediate vicinity there is a settlement of Polish immigrants, who bear the highest character among their neighbours for honesty and industry, whilst their spiritual guides regard them as model Christians. Railway communication is being steadily introduced into the heart of the country, though the work must be in somewhat startling proportion in a land where men talk of sheep-runs occupying a hundred thousand acres, or properties extending in a line along the coast for three hundred miles. I did not extend my travels into Western Australia, the largest of the colonies, the future of which bids fair, from recent discoveries of rich and almost unlimited tracts of fine country adapted for both pasture and arable purposes, to be equal to any other part of this land of almost interminable extent and plenty.

Reviewed as a whole, Australia produces the impression that the world is still young, and that unborn myriads are destined to have their lot cast and be sheltered in rapidly-growing cities, fed and clothed by the inexhaustible vegetable and mineral products of the land. Before quitting the subject of South Australia a few words are due to the cultivation of the vine and the production of wine in the immediate vicinity of Adelaide. We visited the establishment of Mr. Auld, a leading vineyardist, who makes excellent liquor, especially the wines of the same character as the Rhenish, and, though no connoisseur, I think I may venture to say that time alone is wanting for the development of the juice of the grape into wine of that sterling quality and refined flavour which nothing but age can produce in any climate of the world. A remarkable feature in Australia has been the scarcity of animal life, as it would seem that kangaroos and rats are alone indigenous to this vast country; yet experience proves that imported animals, notably sheep, have found a congenial home throughout its grassy plains, on which horses and kine abundantly flourish. The scarcity, if not total absence, of animal life in some parts has given rise to the impression that the aborigines have been driven to cannibalism by emergency identical with that by which a ship's crew escaping from a wreck and finding itself destitute of provisions has been led to devour the weaker members of the [illegible] to those statements about coolly drawing lots, —a proceeding which favours of more systematic deliberation than is likely to exist among a body of desperate creatures half-mad with famine and misery.

There are one or two subjects connected with Australians on which her sons should reflect ere they consent to the enactment of laws which may work unjustly on others and disastrously on themselves and their descendants. I refer in one case to the laws which would exclude the Chinese from our colonies. The question naturally arises, what place can they be restricted to inhabitance? On the ground that they have rudely invaded our territories, and having succeeded in intoxicating us and thus having disarmed our suspicions as to their intentions and good faith in coming amongst us, and having by fair words and valueless presents gained our confidence, have suddenly turned on us, on discovering our weak and helpless condition, and committed every possible atrocity on ourselves and our defenceless women and children? Have they brought drunkenness, immorality, and disease hitherto unheard of to our shores? Are they rapacious, quarrelsome, and unjust in their dealings, and idle and vicious in their conduct? If these charges can be proved against the Chinese, there may be some reason for entertaining the question of their exclusion or expulsion. But as they are generally found harmless, industrious, useful members of the community, they only have a right to a corner of the land, and would have, on our own principles, even were they as dirty, idle, vicious, and ruffianly as the larrikins that swarm in the streets of our large colonial towns, or as grossly immoral in their private lives as any member of the legislature, or as regardless of decency as any premier himself—in whose case I am not aware that any amount of domestic irregularities or gross misconduct in his home would be visited by public censure, or bring on exclusion from either office or society, let alone banishment or extirpation.

The use of this last word leads me to express a hope that the statements I have heard as to the mode of extirpating kangaroos is a gross exaggeration, for though fully recognising man's absolute dominion over the brute creation, and also the necessity of keeping under wild creatures, I cannot see why humanity should be excluded from the circumstances of their destruction. Kangaroos are harmless, but they will eat grass, required by squatters for their sheep, and consequently kangaroos may and must be destroyed. I can easily understand, in a country so vast and thinly-populated as Australia, they cannot be kept down by ordinary hunting; yet one would think that some mode of destruction could be devised that would at any rate sound more manly than that of a battue where a large number of the poor creatures are driven into an enclosed space, and then dispatched by the thousand at a time with rifle guns, and other arms, or still worse, by thousands of them being driven into a vast thicket, where there was neither food nor water, and being shut up within its precincts, left to perish by starvation. I would suggest, as I have quitted the country and have left no property in sheep, nor friends, squatters, or shepherds behind me, that lions, tigers, panthers, and even jackals should be imported from India and turned loose into the bush, as

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Boulestin & Co. Brandy * 1 star	Rs. 20	0	per doz. qts.
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H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS:
REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CASH. Per doz. Qts.	Pts.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Case. Qts.	Pts.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or (After- Mouton ..(Dinner ..	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	,, Rauzan (Wines)	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	,, Palmer .. ( )	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	,, La Rose .. (Dinner)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien .. (Wines)	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite ..	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast ..	14 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles ..	16 8	18 8
13 0	15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup ..	13 8	15 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light ..	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..

BURGUNDY.

33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended..	23 8	25 8
19 4	..	Beaune, soft delicate flavour ..	20 0	..
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy ..	41 8	13 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior..	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine ..	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..

CHAMPAGNE.

52 8	55 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume. "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	55 0	58 0
51	54 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	54 0	57 0
31 8	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 21 half-pints	33 0	..
35 4	..	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	..
13 0	15 12	FINE DRY SPARKLING ..	15 0	18 0
32 12	31 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry ..	31 0	36 0
..	..	[illegible] Sparkling ..	36 8	39 0
10 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry.. ..	44 0	49 0
28 4	31 12	A. DE PAUL	29 8	32 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
30 12	..	Hock, excellent Wine	32 0	..
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]..	34 0	36 0
30 12	..	Moselle, excellent Wine	32 0	..

STILL GERMAN WINES.

48 8	50 8	Hock, Johannisberger, superior..	51 0	53 0
40 8	..	Do. Marcobrunner	42 8	..
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow ..	31 0	33 0
21 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	..
17 4	..	Carlowitz	18 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

CASH. Per doz. Qts.	Pts.	SHERRY.	CREDIT Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
38 12	..	Amontillado A. I. rare old .. gold seal	40 8	..
36 12	..	Amontillado, choice and superior .. black seal	38 8	..
28 12	..	Solera	30 8	..
28 4	..	Amorose, superior .. .. black seal	29 8	..
27 0	..	Montilla, extra pale and very dry black seal	28 0	..
22 0	..	Manzanilla, very pale, dry .. red seal	23 0	..
21 0	..	Pale, dry medium .. .. yellow seal	22 0	..
20 0	..	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink seal	21 0	..
16 12	..	A Good Dinner Wine .. .. white seal	17 8	..
16 12	..	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour yellow seal	17 8	..
37 12	..	Madeira, E. I., very superior .. black seal	39 0	..
33 8	..	Madeira, excellent Wine .. .. red seal	34 0	..

CASH. Per doz. Qts.	Pts.	PORT.	CREDIT Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
1 doz. Rs. a.	2 doz. Rs. a.		1 doz. Rs. a.	2 doz. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
25 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine .. .. red seal	20 0	22 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..

LIQUEURS.

49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle ..	7 4	..
6 0	..	,, Yellow ,, ..	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	75 0	..
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best ..	53 8	57 8
17 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	19 8	..
37 0	..	Kirsh de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
20 8	..	Orange Bitters, best	21 0	..
30 12	..	Curaçao and Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice ..	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy..	28 8
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour ..	30 0
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale ..	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale ..	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 8	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	,, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality ..	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 0	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 8
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure..	24 0
23 4	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-	..
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best ..	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar, Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac.	15 8
13 8	,, ...	14 0
11 4	,, ...	11 8
10 8	,, ...	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 .. .. .. 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 4 .. .. .. 4 0 ,,
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 0	12 Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0
16 Gals. Hhds.	CLARET IN WOOD.	16 Gals. Hhds.
Rs. a.		Rs. a.
216 0	St. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

Per Jar. Rs. a.	4 Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla..	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 0

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices.
THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJ